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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 38.

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POETRY.

MAY.

BY D. HARDY, JR.

Month of Nature's teeming joy,
Month of bliss without alloy,
Month of sunshine, month of mirth,
Floral-fairies at thy birth,
Hymned thy praises, welcomed thee,
With their songs of melody.

Month of song-birds, month of flowers,
Month of Health-imparting showers,
Month to poets ever dear,
Fairest offspring of the year,
Giddess month of hope and love,
Welcome from the fields above.

Like a fay on silver wing,
Thou hast fanned the cheek of Spring;
Thou has come the earth to bless,
With exceeding loveliness:
Sunbeams now are out at play,
Everything proclaims it May.

Thou hast come with lightsome tread,
By the graces hast been led,
By the Loves thou hast been crowned,
For thy tresses now are bound,
With a love-wreath of the flowers,
Gathered in the fairy bowers.

In green nooks thy bed receives
Shadows from unnumbered leaves,
Dancing in the sun's warm beams,
To the music of the streams;
With thy coming thou hast brought
Floral-tributes to each grot.

Butterflies on dappled wing
Seem thy advent welcoming,
Grass is springing on the hills,
Violets beside the rills,
And the woods with birds are full,
Singing carols beautiful.

Oh, the blissful hours of May,
Pass like sunny dreams away,
Like the rainbow's arching form,
Vanishing amid the storm;
And as dreamily they glide,
As the streams at eventide.

Sweeping wings through vernal skies,
Gleaming plumes like rainbow dies,
Flute-like sounds from mossy dell,
Where the crystal fountains well,
Winds coquettish out at play,
All proclaim it gladsome May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.]

THE PRAIRIE WAIF.

BY E. W. DEWERS.

A youth was traversing on horseback one of our great western prairies. A leather saddle-bag slung over his horse, contained his wearing apparel, and a knapsack, which was strapped in sol-dier fashion to his back, were a compass and spy-glass—instruments as indispensable to the voyager on the prairie sea, as the mariner who navigates the deep.

The patient horse plodded his toilsome way through the tall grass, which in its rank luxuriousness greatly impeded his progress.

From time to time the young rider looked behind him at the sun, which was beginning to dye the western sky with the various sunset hues, and then looked carefully and anxiously forward.

Stopping his horse at last, he took his glass from the knapsack, and after a careful scrutiny, a quiet smile broke over his fair, young face, and he murmured, as he replaced the instrument,

"The hollow tree at last!"

Guiding his horse in the direction toward which he had looked, the object mentioned soon became apparent—a tree of gigantic dimensions, but hollow, and although dead, which stood like a sentinel at the outpost between the prairie and the cotton land.

The rider, with what speed he could, approached it; but it was not till he emerged from the high grass within a few rods of the tree, that he perceived, to his great surprise, that a little child was standing all alone beneath the huge, rugged branches.

It was a little girl about five or six years old, and as beautiful as a veritable fairy. She stood in an expectant attitude gazing eagerly up into the tree.

As she heard the rider approaching she hastily turned her head, and made a motion desiring silence: and then remained, with her little finger still held up, and with an earnest smile on her bright face, still gazing upward.

Hugh Westering, for that was the youth's name, thought he had never seen anything so beautiful—had he been an artist, in fact, as he was in feeling, he would have wished to model the lovely child just as she stood and looked, as the personification of 'Hope.' He paused a moment in admiration, and then slowly approached a little nearer.

'Do not make a noise!' said the little girl, coming to meet him.

'Why not?' asked Hugh, softly, respecting her commands.

'Oh,' she answered, 'because I am expecting my owl to come out now. He is in the hollow tree—he has been there all day, and he would not come down, though I have tried hard to coax him. But I think he is coming now—he came out a little later last night, and I saw him put out his head just now. And look there,' she added, with a joyous laugh, 'what a nice feast I have got ready for him.'

Hugh looked where she pointed, and saw on the grass a number of flat, oval stones set out in regular tea-table order. On these stones were piled up blackberries, whortleberries, ground-nuts, fresh hazel-nuts, and some pieces of dry bread. Little bouquets of the rich prairie flowers, bound together by blades of grass, were placed around—a more tasteful little tea-table could not have tempted Queen Titania herself. Hugh was becoming more and more interested in this lovely little one, who, though thus solitary, and apparently deserted in so dreary a spot, had, resting secure in her innocence, and knowing nought of evil, felt nought of fear.—He determined to unravel the mystery of her being where she was, and dismounting, he left his poor, tired horse to pick a supper much to his liking from the grass, while he approached the child. She clapped her hands gleefully as she saw his intention of joining her, and said,

'Oh, you are coming to my supper! I'm so glad. You are better even than the owl.'

Hugh Smiled at the meagre compliment, and seated himself by invitation opposite to one of the stones which was playing the part of plate.

The litle hostess helped him plentifully to her really delicious berries and nuts, chattering in childish fashion all the time about 'the tea-party being begun, and how sorry the owl,' (which she every now and then declared she saw peeping at them from the tree) 'how sorry he must be that he had not come when she asked him—but it was not too late yet, if he was not too shy, and did not mind his country manners, and not being used to parties'—this last with a little air of childish importance.

Hugh at length interrupted her merry talk, to question her seriously as to who she was, and how she came to be all alone in such a strange place.

His interrogation seemed instantly to recall the child from the land of dreams, where she had been wandering, to this world of realities and sorrow. Her smiles and laughter changed to a look of distress, and tears rolled rapidly down her cheeks as she told Hugh her story in a childish, broken way.

It appeared from what she said, that her mother had been left a widow in her solitary home, which lay in the wilderness just beyond the prairie. Unable to cope with the difficulties of her position, and far from either friends or neighbors, she had set out with her child to endeavor to cross the prairie in order to reach a more settled part of the country.

Ere long, however, the lonely woman, who had no idea of the dangers of the enterprize she had undertaken, became lost and bewildered in the pathless waste.—Fortunately her stock of provisions was ample, and did not fail her; but the anxiety and fatigue she underwent was so great, that when she was able to discern from a distance the topmost branches of the beacon tree, for which her aching eyes had strained in vain for many long days, her strength, sustained till then by excitement and fears for her child, failed utterly.—She sunk down among the prairie grass, poor, weary, heart-broken traveller, to die on the borders of the promised land which her foot was never to tread.

To the child she gave her earnest, dying charges to loiter not when she should be no more, but to take their remaining provision and proceed strait onward till she should reach the hollow tree, where she bade her remain, knowing probably that there the child would be in comparative safety, and could scarcely fail to be soon discovered by travellers passing a spot so well known. Alas, for the dying mother, who could make no better provision for the orphan she was leaving!

The weeping little one concluded her sad story, by saying she had only stopped just long enough to lay prairie flowers all round dear mamma, and then had come strait on, just as she said, till she had come to the tree the night before.

'Mother told me to wait here and God would provide for me,' she added, with a tone of doubt in her voice, as tho' she asked Hugh to settle the question which had arisen in her lonely, little heart.

'And so He will—He has,' answered Hugh, much moved, and without another word he lifted the child to his saddle, and springing after her, he folded her closely to his bosom beneath his warm cloak, and rode carefully homeward.

Hugh Westering, though still a youth in years, was a man whose youthful buoyancy was gone, owing to a great early disappointment.

He had been deeply attached to a beautiful girl of his native place, Salem, Massachusetts. She had given him every assurance of affection, and, notwithstanding their youthfulness, they were betrothed with the consent of friends. Happening, however, to attract the attention of a handsomer and gayer man, the fickle girl lightly broke her troth with the utmost levity and heartlessness.

Unfortunately Hugh was but too sincerely attached to this unworthy object. His feelings were naturally uncommonly deep and constant, and he felt the shock of this unexpected blow to his inmost being. He could find no solace in the reflection that the idol he had worshipped had proved herself a false goddess, unworthy a true man's homage—*that* he found the hardest thought of all to bear.

The noble nature can better endure sorrow than humiliation so keen as the degradation of the being dearer far than self.

The sorrow and agitation this unhappy affair caused Hugh occasioned a severe illness, which for a time threatened his life. When he recovered, he gathered together his means, and leaving forever a place which had become hateful to him, sought a home such as suited the gloomy and misanthropic state of his mind in the forests of the West.

His mother, a plain woman of the Quaker faith, whose whole affections were centered in her only child, accompanied him.

For three long toilsome years had they lived in their lonely home. Hugh found a stern pleasure in the fierce struggle by which the back-woodsman subdues nature; who does not willingly yield her freedom, and compels her to serve him and minister to his wants; but his heart had lain cold and dead in his bosom.

Now, for the first time in all that period, he felt it stir, as though to new life, as he folded the lonely and deserted little orphan closely to him. While she remained awake he listened with a kind of rapture to the music of her innocent prattle, and when she fell asleep in his arms, he bowed his head over her, and silent tears, the first he had shed since his great sorrow, fell in the darkness, as he thanked God for giving him at last something for his lonely aching heart to love.

Though it was not many miles from the outskirts of the prairie to Hugh's forest home, it was quite dark ere he reached it. It was but an humble-looking place, the house, though large, being built of logs, as nearly all the dwellings in those remote regions are.

The traveller seemed to have been expected—a boy was waiting outside the house, and came forward with a warm greeting to 'Mr. Hugh,' and the door was at the same time opened by a middle-aged woman in Quaker dress and cap, who asked,

'Is it thee, Hugh?'

'Yes, mother,' replied the young man, as he carefully dismounted with the sleeping child in his arms. Entering the house, he deposited her on a lounge in an inner room, and turning toward the wondering old lady, simply ejaculated the word 'there,' in a tone of relief and satisfaction. The satisfaction, however, appeared to be by no means mutual. A frown of displeasure darkened friend Mary Westering's brow, and she exclaimed in a tone of impatience,

'Good Lord save thy wits, son, what has thee brought home now?'

'Only a poor, lost child, mother.'

'*Only* a child! and what will it be next? Last week it was a poor, lame horse, which had been turned out on the prairie to die, which you brought home to tend, and nurse, and feed—before that it was a wounded deer—I have been pestered all my life with thy lame dogs and stray cats, and now it is *only* a child, I am to play foster-mother to.'

'Mother!' said Hugh, in a tone of gentle reproof, 'thy words belie thy kind and tender heart. If I am compassionate to the helpless and suffering, when I meet them, from whose early teaching have I learnt the lesson? God knows, mother,' he continued, in a lower tone, and a voice he strove to make steady, 'my heart has been hard and cold enough since the bitter time now past when Mary betrayed me—since then I have never felt it soften to any human being as now to this poor child. Mother, wilt thou not love her—or at least bear with her for my sake?'

It was the first time Hugh had ever alluded to the sorrow of his youth—the first time the name of the false maiden had been uttered between them, and the mother knew well how much it had cost her silent and reserved son to make this appeal, thoroughly melted, she answered with tears standing in her eyes,

'Yea, that I will, Hugh, and bless her from my inmost heart if she prove to thee a comfort and solace for greatly thou needest both.'

And so it was, that the little orphan girl was welcomed into friend Mary's heart. At first, for the sake of the beloved son; but once admitted, the little one maintained her ground, and even conquered it anew in her own right. She became the pet and darling of the old lady, and as for Hugh, from the time he took the poor, deserted little wanderer in his arms, he surrendered to her his whole heart. He tended her—waited on her—amused her—sat by her when ill all through the long night—and was in all things her most obedient servant.

He spent several hours every day instructing her, and when he was working in the fields she was his constant companion. While he was busy with his farm work, she would nestle down in some shady corner, in sight, and make plays, and hold long conversations all by herself. A flower, a stone, a leaf, a bud, anything would serve for a foundation for her to build her fancies on; and Hugh, formerly so grave and sad, often paused in his work, and stood listening and laughing at these imaginary discourses, when the child fancied herself unobserved.

Some times he would approach her, and with a heart overwhelmed with love and joy would ask, 'Art thou happy, my little prairie bird?' and she soon learned to know that nothing in the world delighted him so much as to hear her reply, in the Quaker phraseology, which sounds so quaintly sweet on childish lips,

'Yes, dear Hugh, as happy as thou could'st wish.'

Nothing is so grateful and flattering to a man, particularly one whose affections have once been made the sport of treachery or falsehood, as the affection of children, since it bears so indisputably the stamp of genuine honesty that none can doubt its sincerity. Hugh could not but see that his little foundling preferred him to all the world, and of course the fact increased his tenderness for her.

Thus pleasantly passed away the little girl's childhood—no one ever came to claim her, though her romantic story was often told to such travellers as not unfrequently sought a temporary shelter beneath Hugh's hospitable roof. Hugh, therefore, in course of time, lost the dread of losing her, which had troubled him so much at first.

A few years rolled swiftly by, and as by some magic, the playful child has been transformed into a beautiful, bewitching young woman.

Hugh could only gaze and wonder—could it be that the vision of loveliness which he saw flitting about his humble dwelling, and seeming to irradiate each spot she visited by the mere sunshine of her beauty—could it be the very same being, the same little Fanny, whom he had found under the old prairie-tree, and carried home, like a lost lamb, in his bosom?

Fanny was about eighteen years old, when it happened that a company of United States soldiers, on their overland way to California, a country which was beginning to attract great attention, claimed Hugh's hospitality for the night, and both house and barn were crowded by the travellers.

Among the guests at the house was, of course, the commanding officer, young Lieutenant Howard, of Philadelphia. His manners were those of a gentleman of refinement; his conversation was lively and brilliant; he was, besides extremely handsome, and as he appeared to be greatly struck by Fanny's loveliness, and devoted himself to her with a courtly gallantry, to which the country maiden was all unused, it will be conceded that a more dangerous visitor could scarcely have entered the forest home, if Fanny wished to continue to.

'Walk in maiden meditation—fancy free.'

But however willingly the young soldier would have lingered in this Eden which he had found in the wilderness, duty summoned him on the morrow to resume his journey. He accordingly 'marshalled his men,' and having courteously thanked his host and hostess, and taken a somewhat tender leave of Fanny, he mounted his horse to depart. But ere he had secured his seat on the saddle, the animal swerved violently aside, owing to a sudden fright, and the rider was dashed forcibly to the ground.

His leg was broken by the fall, and as the accident of course unfitted him for travel, he remained in friend Mary's hands while the troop proceeded on their journey without him.

Of necessity the young man was domiciled for many weeks in Hugh's cottage, and never was invalid more carefully nursed and cared for. Friend Mary was an excellent nurse, and unremitting in her attentions; and both Hugh and Fanny, but more frequently the latter, were constantly summoned to her aid.

Young Howard, on his part, seemed to have no idea of playing the uninteresting and querulous invalid. He exerted his really uncommon talents to render himself agreeable and entertaining, and his dark eyes told eloquent tales to Fanny. Will the simple country girl have wit to read them?

Friend Mary, simple-minded and unobservant, saw nothing of what was going on, but Hugh had perceived from the very first what a powerful impression the young girl's beauty had produced on the young soldier.

It was therefore no surprise to him when, one evening, before the youth was to resume his journey westward, he laid before him satisfactory papers in proof of his respectability and character, and demanded permission to address his adopted daughter.

Hugh had not an objection to urge. The proposal seemed in every way honorable and desirable; yet his heart sickened within him as he listened to the stranger's voice. Even the words in which his petition was urged grated on his ear—for the first time he heard Fanny spoken of as his daughter with pain. In vain he mentally chid himself, and bade himself consider the advantageousness of Lieutenant Howard's offer, so much more brilliant than he could have hoped for Fanny—so honorable both to himself and her. He could not persuade himself that the young soldier's proposal had caused him anything but the keenest anguish of spirit.

So greatly was he agitated and overcome by the conversation we have alluded to, that he was twice obliged to leave the apartment, ere he could recover composure to grant the young lover the privilege he felt he had no right to withhold.

The next morning, Fanny rose early, as had been agreed upon between her and friend Mary, to preside at the early breakfast prepared for the parting guest.

Hugh, who had passed a sleepless night and had been long up, heard her lively call as she passed his door, but he made no response, remaining in his room till the sound of a horse galloping away assured him of the young soldier's departure. How could he doubt the answer he had received?

He descended slowly and sadly to the room below, but he assumed a cheerful air as he entered the apartment—at least he could spare Fanny the pain of knowing the suffering she innocently caused him—she should never blush for the folly of one she had revered and respected as a father. At least he could keep his secret—had he not guarded it well—almost from his own heart even—for two long years?

Fanny with somewhat heightened color and downcast eyes, was busying herself with the breakfast things as he entered.

Hugh, with the desire a despairing man has of hearing a dreaded certainty affirmed, said with an attempt at pleasantry,

'Well, Fanny, dear, how is it? Has he spoken?'

'Yes, Hugh.'

'And your reply?"

Fanny blushed deeply, and turned away her head.

'I want courage to tell you my reply,' she said.

'*Talks* courage, Fanny,' replied Hugh, in a voice which told how sadly his own was failing him.

Fanny was silent a moment, and then looking up at Hugh with her candid blue eyes filled with tears, said in an agitated voice,

'Yes, I *will* take courage, dear Hugh—though it costs me a struggle—for your sake as well as mine. I told him I did not, and could not love him, because I already loved another.'

'Indeed, Fanny?' cried Hugh, completely taken by surprise, 'how can that be when you have known no other?'

'The person I love I have known all my life, said Fanny, raising her eyes to Hugh's face, 'and he has loved me well these two years, though he little guessed I knew it.'

She smiled through her blushes and tears, and Hugh changing color, stammered,

'Ah, Fanny, can I, dare I think——'

'Think anything,' said Fanny, giving away to a violent fit of weeping, which she sought in vain longer to restrain, 'except that I am bold and unmaidenly. Or forgive me, dear Hugh, if you do think so—but it was the only return I have ever had it in my power to make for all your goodness to me.'

'*Forgive* you, Fanny? Oh, I bless you and thank you from my inmost heart—you have made the happiest creature on God's earth.'

'Except one,' smiled Fanny, laying her girlish cheek affectionately on the rough-coated breast to which she was clasped; and if we may read aright the expression of that sweet young face, we must believe it no mistaken feeling which has made her reject youth and beauty for the sake of a man, plain-featured and no longer young. There is no mistaking that look of perfect love and trust—deep—earnest—entire.

Who shall judge of a girl's fancies? 'The wind bloweth whither it listeth,' and even so waywardly does woman bestow her love. Yet seldom, indeed, does it happen that any man is so fortunate as to win the entire affections of the same individual thrice—as child, girl and woman.

THE BIBLE.

Many sparkling passages occur in 'Gilfillan's Bards of the Bible.' The following are illustrations:—

'Its words and its thoughts are alike poetical: it has gathered around its central truth, all natural beauty and interest; it is a temple with one altar and one God, but illumined by a thousand different lights, and studded with a thousand ornaments. It has substantially but one declaration to make, but it utters in the voices of the creation. Shining forth from the excellent glory, its light has been reflected to a myriad of intervening subjects till it has became tempered for our earthly vision. It now beams upon us at once from the heart of man, and from the countenance of nature. It has arrayed itself in the charms of fiction.—It has gathered new beauties from the work of creation, and new warmth and power from the very passions of clay. It has pressed into its service the very animals of the forest, the flowers of the field, the stars of heaven—all the elements of nature—The lion spurning the sand of the desert, the wild roe leaping over the mountains, the lamb led in silence to the slaughter, the goat speeding to the wilderness, the rose blossoming in Sharon, the lily drooping in the valley, the apple-tree bowing under its fruit, the great rock shadowing a weary land, the river gladdening a dry place, the moon and the morning star, Carmel by the sea and Tamor in the mountains, the dew from the womb of the morning, the rain upon the mown grass, the rainbow encompassing a dark place, the light of God's shadow, the thunder of His voice, the wind and the earthquake, His footsteps—all such varied objects are made as if naturally designed from their creation to represent Him to whom the book and all its emblems point. Thus the spirit of the book has ransacked creation to lay its treasures on Jehovah's altar, united the innumerable rays of far streaming glory on the hill of Calvery, and woven a garland for the bleeding brow of Emanuel, the flowers of which have been culled from the garden of the universe. 'The power of the Bible over man has been long and obstinately resisted; but resisted in vain. For ages has this artless, loosely-piled little book been exposed to the fire of the keenest investigations—a fire, meanwhile which has consumed contemptously the mythology of the Iliad, the husbandry of the Georgics, the historical truth of Livy, the fables of the Shaster, the Talmud and the Koran, the artistic merit of many a popular poem, the authority of many work of philosophy and science. And yet there the Bible lies unhurt, untouched, with not one of its pages singed, and not even the smell of fire having passed upon it. Many an attempt has been made to scare away the Fiery Pillar of our wanderings, to prove it a mere natural product of the wilderness; but still night after night it rises, like one of the ever-shining stars of the vanguard of the great march of man, the old column gliding slow. But guiding certainly to future lands of promise, both in the life that is and that which cometh hereafter. 'With other books are planets shining with reflected radiance, this book, like the sun, shines with kindred and unborrowed light. 'Other books after shining their little season may perish in flames fiercer than those which destroyed the Alexandrian library; this must in essence remain fine as gold, but inconsumable as asbestos in general conflagration.

SOLEMN ANN HUMOROUS NOTHINGS.—Henry Ward Beecher, in reply to a rebuke of secularity and levity in the pulpit, hits right and left in this style: 'A sermon that is dry, cold, dull, soporific, is a pulpit monster, and is just as great a violation of the sanctity of the pulpit as the other absurd extreme of profane levity. Men may hide or forsake God's living truth by the way of stupid dullness, just as much as by pert imagination. A *solemn nothing* is just as wicked as a *witty nothing*. Whoever hides the truth by embellishment of words, by a vain exhibition of wit or fancy, by opaque learning, by the impenetrable thickness of nice distinctions, by stupidity and lifelessness by inane solemnity and sanctimonious conventionalism, is a desecrator of the pulpit and a breaker of the Sabbath day.'

EXPLOIT OF A PRIVATEERSMAN.

A writer in the Salem Evening Journal gives some interesting facts in relation to the marines of Salem in years gone by. Among other things he gives the following account of an exploit of one of the Salem privateersmen in 1814:

December 5th, the Macedonia, Captain Penn Townsend, arrived with prize goods and 22 prisoners. The way in which the Captain came at, and captured one of his prizes, is fully elucidated in the following anecdote, the substance of which, the writer had from his own lips.

It appears that just after he left the Western Islands, where he had stopped to recruit, and while he was cruising between those Islands and Tristian de Acunha, sail was discovered on his lee bow, towards which he immediately kept away.

Whilst running slowly down, with a light breeze, the lookout at the masthead was hailed from the quarter deck, as follows:

'Mast head, there!'

'Sir?'

'Do you see that sail now?'

'Av, ay Sir.'

'What does she look like.

'She looks very large, sir. Guess she's either a frigate or Indiaman.'

On hearing this Capt. T. took his glass and went aloft to satisfy himself in regard both to his enemy's strength and calibre.—After doing so, he came down from aloft, luffed his vessel up in the wind, sent all his men, with the exception of nine or ten, below, hoisted Dutch colors and kept off again before the wind. Disguising himself so as to appear as much as possible like a Dutch skipper, and having transformed such of his men as remained on deck into very respectable Dutch sailors, Capt. T. ran boldly down across the enemy's stern, and coming to under her lee quarters, was hailed as follows:

'Ship ahoy!'

'Hallo.'

'What ship is that'

The name of some Dutch vessel with which the captain was well acquainted, but which we have forgotten, was given in reply, and then Capt. T. in broken English, enquired—

'Vot ship is that?'

In reply to this, the name of a noted Indiaman was given, with the following addition

'We are last from Barbary, bound to London, and short of provisons; can't you supply us?'

In answer to this Capt. T. replied in substance, that if the Captain of the Indiaman would favor him with a visit he would see what he could do about it, and a short time afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing a boat along side his vessel with the English Captain in full uniform, who immediately came on board.

With the utmost politeness and civilty of manner, Capt. T. invited the stranger into his cabin as was customary in those days, to take a glass of wine. This invitation was of course immediately accepted, and the Captains went below, where the first officer of the Macedonia as had been previously arranged, acted the part of steward by placing upon the table wine and such other refreshments as the larder of the vessel at the time offered.

Then the two skippers sat down to the table and after pledging each other in a friendly glass of wine, entered into animated but general conversation, in the course of which the Englishman animadverted at considerable length and with much warmth upon the proceedings of a certain privateersman commanded by one Townsend, who he solemnly averred was a regular Yankee devil.

At this point of proceedings Capt. T. gave the wink to his steward pro tem, who in a clandestine manner handed him a couple of pistols, one of which he instantly presented at the English Captain, saying as he did so:

'Sir, you are my prisoner. I am that Yankee devil T. about whom you have been so freely speaking. Choose now whether you will have your brains blown out or surrender your ship.'

Seeing in a moment that all resistance would be perfectly useless the Englishman said—

'I surrender.' Then he gave orders to his 3d Lieutenant, who had charge of his boat, to return to his vessel and haul down the colors, which was immediately done. A prize crew was then put on board and the prisoners were transferred to the Macedonia, and the result was that one of the richest prizes taken during the war arrived safely in the United States.'

☞ Never marry for a fortune. We overheard a poor unfortunate get the following sock-dolager, the other day, from his better half: 'You good-for-nothing fellow?' said she, 'what would you have been had I not married you? Whose was the baking kiver, whose the pig-trough, whose the frying-pan, and the iron-hooped bucket, but mine, when you married me?'

BACHELOR ODDITIES.—The Methodist Christian Advocate tells the following story.

'Some years ago, a rich old bachelor died in this city leaving behind him two dogs. In his will he bequeathed the dogs to a particular friend, and left $2,000 to be appropriated to their maintenance and burial. One of the dogs is dead and buried. The other is still living, though far advanced in age. Half of the money has been drawn, the other half will be paid over as soon as the living dog becomes a dead one, and is decently buried. The dogs were to be, and will be, according to the will, buried one at his head, and the other at his feet.

☞ 'Pray, sir,' said a Judge, angrily, to a blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct answer could be obtained, 'do you know what we sit here for?' 'Yea, verily, I do,' said the Quaker, 'three of you for four dollars each a day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year.'

THE BOA AND THE MONKEY.

In the year 1823, an English officer who was stationed with his regiment in the neighborhood of Kulladgee, in India—a region in which monkeys abound in numberless quantities, and whose yells, shrieks, and hootings, were indescribably wild—was a witness of a most extraordinary scene, which he has thus sketched: 'I was one day with a native for a companion climbing one of the slanting accents of the Ruamuddle cliff, when I became aware that an unusual commotion reigned amongst my friends the monkeys, which had by this time got so familiarised with my appearance, that they seldom condescended to honor me with a snark, or a bow flung towards me in sport. Creeping round a rock, behind which appeared to congregate, and on which grew a large gumaric tree, completely golden with the abundance of yellow blossoms which covered it, I at once found myself on the stage of a strange tragedy in Simian life. In the voluminous folds of a boa constrictor was being slowly enwrapped a beautiful brown monkey, while last cries and struggles denoted that I came too late, even had I been prepared to do battle with the reptile, in the cause of oppressed innocence. The monkeys in evident alarm, ran hither and thither, mobbing and mewing and chattering, but not one advanced near the spot, where presently their poor companion became almost quite hidden from their view in the embrace of its destroyer.

Determined to watch the process of the affair, I quietly sat down until gradually the monkey had been moulded as it were into a proper condition for deglutition, for I could hear the bones crack as they broke beneath the pressure to which they were subjected; and ere long as the serpent began to untwist its folds, I could admire at leisure the magnificence of its glittering scales, that shone like some richly variegated metallic substance. I shuddered as I beheld its grand and awful head—the prominent orbits of the eyes—and the eyes themselves large, and luminous with a fiery light. The creature was at least twenty feet in length, and was apparently famished by a long fast. Perfectly heedless of the noise made by the monkeys, it unwound its coils till the victim, now an unrecognizable mass, lay before it lubricated and fit to be received into the destroyer's stomach. When the reptile had fairly commenced its repast, and the before flaccid body began to fill and swell, I retired from the arena of conflict, and hall of banquet, desirous of summoning my friend to aid me in capturing the sated giant. I knew that when gorged to repletion, there would be no difficulty in making a prize of the serpent: and he entered into my plan most willingly.

Accompanied by a stout lascar, bearing a strong cudgel and a sharp knife, for slaughter and skinning, we lost little time in reaching the scene, where, however, fresh marvels were being enacted, proving that the passion of revenge is not confined to the human breast. Keeping aloof, we resolved not to mar by any interference the by no means mystifying operations in which the monkeys were engaged. The boa constrictor lay, thoroughly gorged, and like a log of wood, beneath the same projecting mass of cliff where I had left it. On the summit of this rock a troop of monkeys had assembled, and three or four of the largest and strongest were occupied in displacing an immense fragment of the massive stone, already loosend by time and the elements, from the rest of the ledge. This mass almost overshadowed the reptile. By enormous exertions, made in a silence that was rare with them, they at last succeeded in pushing it onwards until it hung over the boa's head, when uttering a fierce yell, in which every separate voice mingled, by a vigorous movement they shoved it sheer down. The heavy mass fell right on the serpent's head, crushing it as if it were a cocoanut; and as the serpent lashed its fearful tail about in the final struggle for life, we could not refrain from joining in the singular chorus of rejoicing with which the monkeys now celebrated their accomplished vengeance.

☞ There is a family in Ohio so lazy that it takes two of them to sneeze—one to throw the head back, and the other to make the noise.

☞ The Wyoming 'Mirror' relates a good joke of an old collector, who was proverbial for his politeness as well as pertinacity. He was always in the habit of taking a delinquent aside when he dunned him.—One day he met a non-payer, upon a very unfrequented road, some half-mile from any human being. What does the old chap do but leave his buggy, call the other aside, and in a fence corner politely ask him for that little balance!

☞ Sally Jones says when she was in love, she felt as if she was in a tunnel, with a train of cars coming both ways.

☞ Don't you remember Old Towser, dear Kate, Old Towser, so shaggy and kind; how he used to lay, day and night, by the gate, and seize interlopers behind. [Here the machine broke down.]

☞ A tree it would seem, is the thirstiest of nature's productions. It has been ascertained by experiment that one weighing 1,000 lbs. will absorb eighty-four pints of water in twenty-four hours.

☞ Taking babies to church is rightly termed a crying sin.

☞ There is one wire the politician can't pull to suit him—the Telegraph.

☞ Small acts of kindness—how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every object is made light by them, and, every tear of sorrow brushed away. When the heart is sad and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant.

From the Richmond Enquirer

THE ASSERTED TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The Know-Nothings of Virginia have placed themselves in the most ridiculous and discreditable position—they have shown themselves to be the most arrant cowards, frightened at the merest shadow. There are only 7,000 Catholics in Virginia, and about 800,000 Protestants; and yet the Know-Nothings are alarmed lest the 7,000 should swallow up the 800,000. Truly, as Major James Garland remarked, it would reverse the narrative of the Bible, for it would be nothing less than *Jonah swallowing the whale!* It is difficult to treat this subject in any other light than that of levity and ridicule. But since the *alarming* Catholic influence, and the *overwhelming* temporal power of the Pope of Rome, have been made prominent issues in the present contest, we deem it our duty to refute the absurd and groundless idea by a few *facts* from the records of past and present History. We shall first quote at length a declaration of the English Catholics in 1789, utterly refuting the Know-nothing theory on the subject of the temporal power and influence of the Pope. When we see Catholics, under the monarchical institutions of England, proclaiming that they are entirely free from temporal allegiance to the Pope, is it not absurd to witness the hypocritical alarm *expressed* on this point by Know-Nothings in our own country, where religion is free and where Truth is left to combat Error? The following we extract from Rees' Encyclopedia, under the head of "Papists."

The Declaration and Protestations Signed by the English Catholics in 1789.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed Catholics of England, do freely, voluntarily, and of our own accord, make the following solemn Declaration and Protestation.

Whereas sentiments unfavorable to *us*, as citizens and subjects, have been entertained by English Protestants, on account of principles which are asserted to be maintained by *us* and other Catholics, and which principles are dangerous to society, and totally repugnant to political and civil liberty:—it is a duty that *we*, the English Catholics, owe to our country as well as to ourselves, to protest, in a formal and solemn manner, against doctrines that *we* condemn, and that constitute no part whatever of our principles, religion, or belief.

We are the more anxious to free ourselves from such imputations, because divers Protestants, who profess themselves to be real friends to liberty of conscience, have nevertheless, avowed themselves hostile to *us*, on account of certain opinions which *we* are supposed to hold. And we do not blame those Protestants for their hostility, if it proceeds (as we hope it does) not from an intolerant spirit in matters of religion, but from their being misinformed as to matters of fact.

If it were true, that *we*, the English Catholics, had adopted the maxims that are erroneously imputed to us, we acknowledge that *we* should merit the reproach of being dangerous enemies to the state; but, *we* detest those unchristian-like and execrable maxims: and *we* severally claim, in common with men of all other religions, as a matter of natural justice, that *we*, the English Catholics, ought not to suffer for or on account of any wicked or erroneous doctrines that may be held by any other Catholics, which doctrines *we* publicly disclaim, any more than British Protestants ought to be rendered responsible for any dangerous doctrines that may be held by any other Protestants which doctrines they, the British Protestants, disavow.

First, We have been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope and council, or by authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or other persons.

But, so far is the above mentioned unchristian-like and abominable position from being a principle that we hold, that *we* reject, abhor, and detest it, and every part thereof, as execrable and impious: and *we* do solemnly declare, that neither the Pope, either with or without a general council, nor any prelate, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve the subjects of this realm, or any of them, from their allegiance to his majesty King George the Third, who is, by authority of parliament, the lawful king of this realm and of all the dominions thereunto belonging.

Second, We have also been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that implicit obedience is due from us to the orders and decrees of Popes and general councils; and that therefore if the Pope, or any general council, should, for the good of the church, command us to take up arms against government, or by any means to subvert the laws and liberties of this country, or to exterminate persons of a different persuasion from us, *we* (it is asserted by our accusers) hold ourselves bound to obey such orders or decrees, on pain of eternal fire:

Whereas, *we* postively deny that *we* owe any such obedience to the Pope and general council, or to either of them; and *we* believe that no act that is in itself immoral or dishonest can ever be justified by or under color that it is done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatever. *We* acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope; and *we* neither apprehend nor believe that our disobedience to any such orders or decrees (should any such be given or made) could subeject us to any punishment whatever. And *we* hold and insist, that the Catholic church has no power that can, directly or indirectly, prejudice the rights of Protestants, inasmuch as it is strictly confined to the refusing to them a participation in her sacraments and other religious privileges of her communion, which no church (as we conceive) can be expected to give to those out of her pale, and which no person, out of her pale, will, we suppose, ever require.

And *we* do solemnly declare, that no church, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, hath, have, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority whatsoever within this realm that can directly or indirectly, affect or interfere with the independence, sovereignty, laws, constitution, or government thereof; or the rights, liberties, persons, or properties of the people of the said realm, or any of them, save only and except by the authority of parliament; and that any such assumption of power, would be an unsurpation.

Third, We have likewise been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that the Pope by virtue, of his spiritual power, can dispense with the obligations of any compact or oath taken or entered into by a Catholic: that therefore no oath of allegiance, or other oath, can bind *us*; and consequently, that *we* can give no security for our allegiance to any government.

There can be no doubt but that this conclusion would be just, if the original proposition upon which it is founded were true; but *we* positively deny that *we* do hold any such principles. And *we* do solemnly declare, that neither the pope, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve us, or any of us, from, or dispense with, the obligations of any compact or oath whatsoever.

Fourth, We have also been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that not only the pope, but even a Catholic priest, has the power to pardon the sins of Catholics at his will and pleasure, and, therefore, that no Catholic can possibly give any security for his allegiance to any government, inasmuch as the pope, or a priest, can pardon perjury, rebellion, and high treason.

We acknowledge, also, the justness of this conclusion, if the proposition upon which it is founded were not totally false. But, *we* do solemnly declare, that, on the contrary, *we* believe that no sin whatever can be forgiven at the will of any pope, or of any priest, or of any person whomsoever: but that a sincere sorrow for past sin, a firm resolution to avoid future guilt, and every possible atonement to God and the injured neighbour, are the previous and indispensable requisites to establish a well-founded expectation of forgiveness.

Fifth, And *we* have also been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, no faith is to be kept with heretics; so that no government which is not Catholic, can have any security from *us* for our allegiance and peaceable behavior.

This doctrine, that faith is not to be kept with heretics,' *we* reject, reprobate, and abhor, as being contrary to religion, morality, and common honesty; and *we* do hold and solemnly declare, that no breach of faith with any person whomsoever can ever be justified by reason of or under pretence that such person is an heretic or an infidel.

And *we* further solemnly declare, that *we* do make this Declaration and Protestation, and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of the same, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.

And we appeal to the justice and candor of our fellow-citizens, whether *we*, the English Catholics, who thus solemnly disclaim and from our hearts abhor, the above mentioned abominable and unchristian-like principles, ought to be put on a level with any other men who may hold and profess those principles.

The above Declaration and Protestation was signed by one thousand seven hundred and forty persons, including several peers, and two hundred and forty-one clergyman of the Catholic religion.

Another Letter from Bishop Hughes.

An Albany paper having charged Bishop Hughes with being a political partizan and a friend of Governor Seward, he has written a letter in reply, in which he states that on being made a Bishop, he prescribed, as a rule of conduct for the Catholic clergy in his diocese, to abstain from all interference in politics, leaving them to vote as other citizens, if they thought proper. He believes few, if any of them have exercised the right of suffrage. He has not, himself, as he believes that the appropriate position for a clergyman, midst of political struggles, is one, if not of absolute neutrality, at least of abstinence from all partizanship. He defends his course on the public school question, and says his first movement in this matter was opposed even by Catholics, but that it finally resulted in the passage of a law which, although not such a one as he desired, has vastly increased the facilities for education on every side; and that now neither Protestants nor Catholics could be induced to return to the old system. As to Governor Seward, he says he is in no manner whatever his political friend, nor his supporter in the exercise of political power, but, he adds:

"I am proud to call him my friend in the only relation that ever existed between us, which has been one of mere social and to me, pleasant intercourse. If the people of the United States should think proper to confer on him the highest honor in their gift, I shall not heave a sigh or shed a tear at their choice. But no vote of mine shall aid him."

The Bishop further states that he never voted but once in his life, and in all his life he never advised, publicly or privately, any one as to how he should vote, except once, also, and that was when the original movement was made in New York against what he deemed the injurious public school system, and which was subsequently altered.

Hon. H. A. Wise.—In our absence for a few hours, from our office on Saturday last, a paragraph was inserted under the head of "Mr. Wise Surrenders," taken from the New York Evening Post.

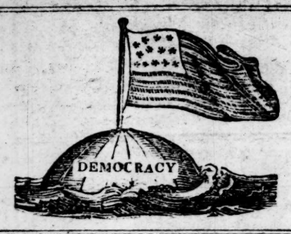
We do not suppose that Mr Wise has written any such letter, as the correspondent of the Post has represented. We believe that Mr Wise will be beaten, but he is not so stupid as to admit "that he has no chance whatever of becoming Governor of Virginia,' as the Post states, and yet continue the canvass. We earnestly desire that he should be defeated, but not that he should be misrepresented.—American Organ.

"Gen. Scot in Ohio.—The O. S. Journal says, that in one county in Ohio, 'A straight out Scott club has been formed, composed entirely of Germans, who *never before voted the Whig ticket*. The club numbers EIGHTY FOUR, and is increasing.' Huzza for the German!!"

Such was the platform upon which Thomas Stanhope Flournoy, Scott elector and the Lexington Gazette, Scott organ, stood three years ago. Then it was "Huzza for the Germans!" now it is "down with the Dutch!"

Still They Come.—Geo. C. McCall, Esq., who announced himself as a Whig candidate for Congress in this District, publishes a card in the Parkersburg News withdrawing from the canvass. He says he finds himself a "candidate without a party," and after denouncing the Know-Nothing organization adds: "Nothing remains for conservatives but to vote the Democratic ticket."—*Western Herald.*

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, May 1, 1855.

The Meeting

At the Court-house on Saturday last was a glorious rally of the unflinching Democracy of Pasquotank, and gave unmistakeable evidence of renewed and redoubled interest in the success of our cherished cause. The meeting was large, respectable and intelligent, embracing a fair and influential representation from the country. Everything went off harmoniously and enthusiastically, and every Democrat, worthy of that proud appellation, retired from the meeting filled with increased devotion for his party and its glorious, time-honored, immutable principles.

While the committee upon resolutions was out, by an expression of the voice of the meeting our late Representative, Hon. H. M. Shaw, was waited upon and requested to address the assemblage. In a few moments Dr. Shaw made his appearance, and in a few happy and pertinent remarks, excused himself from attempting a speech, as he was accidentally in the place for an hour on the way to visit a friend in another county, but assured the meeting that at another time and under other circumstances, it would be his pleasing duty, if called upon, to address his Democratic friends in Pasquotank. He said he did not stand before them as a candidate for their suffrages, nor did he know that he should again occupy that position; but of this he would assure his fellow-citizens, that unless called into the field by a majority of his party, authorized to speak, his name would not be connected with the approaching canvass as a candidate for any office. He again returned thanks to his Democratic friends for the honor they then did him, and also for the substantial proof of their esteem displayed in the flattering vote they cast for him two years ago; and then sat down amidst eager applause.

"Sam," who seems to regard intrusion upon the deliberations of his opponents as an article of faith and in perfect accordance with good breeding, was "about," as the Know-Nothing journals elegantly express it; but he evidently felt uneasy at witnessing the open preparations for making a fight with him in the coming campaign, and, although he smiled, it was the ghastly smile of disappointment. We believe we could have marked every K. N. in the house. The features of the "Old Coon," tail and all, were perfectly familiar.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Spring term of Pasquotank Superior Court was held last week, His Honor Judge Person, presiding. The Judge, though quite a young man, has acquired an enviable distinction, as a jurist of fine legal attainments; while his impartial decisions, his clear judgment and courteous bearing have won the undivided regard and confidence of the members of the bar, all of whom speak of him in the highest terms.

We did not hear His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury upon organizing the Court, but we have heard it complimented by members of the bar and others, as an effort of more than ordinary merit.

JUDGE PERSON.

We were deeply mortified to observe in the last Edenton Whig an article appearing editorially, intended to reflect upon the character of this gentleman, and which will be contemned and execrated by every one who knows anything of Judge Person—his unbending integrity, high-toned sentiment, and modest, chivalric bearing. It is the *lowest* fling of a low, grovelling partisan sheet, that ever outraged the decency and respectability of a community deservedly tenacious of its good sense and refinement, and will not fail to expose the author to the indignant scorn and contempt of the right-thinking citizens of Chowan. We take it upon ourself to say that he does not reflect the sentiments, in this despicable attempt to pervert truth and decency of a single individual save himself, in that gallant county.

We will publish an extract from the article referred to, that some estimate may be formed by outsiders, of the miserably debased condition of the combination into which the larger portion of the late Whig party has resolved itself, remarking, at the same time, that we are authorized by members of the Edenton bar, of unimpeachable standing, to pronounce the whole thing a malicious misrepresentation. The Whig, (Know-Nothing) says:

We would have made a full report of the speeches, but a very severe indisposition prevented us. There were many urgent and important suits upon the docket, but Judge Person adjourned Court in the midst of a very important suit to oblige his party, at a severe cost to many witnesses from a distance and a serious injury to the County. Had a Whig Judge done this, one would have never heard the last of it. So we go.

☞ The Odd-Fellows Lodge, No. 14, of this place, will celebrate their Eighth Anniversary on Friday, the 4th inst.—James W. Hinton has been selected to deliver the Address upon the occasion.

The Belief of the Catholic Church.

We are no Catholic, nor are we the defender of the Catholic faith, save only as far as we believe it to be the object of a wilful and designing attack for the purpose of advancing the selfish ends of vain and corrupt political partizans; and he who charges us with entertaining the religious views of that denomination, or as apologising for it in any way, is guilty of gross falsehood. In opposing Know-Nothingism we simply combat the *principle of religious intolerance*, and have nothing to do with the truth or heresy of denominational creeds. But when, for political purposes, a particular Church is assailed, and misrepresentation of its doctrines adopted as the mode of warfare, we do hold it to be our duty as an humble but earnest advocate of perfect freedom of religious opinion, to expose the base machinations of unprincipled demagogues, and as a public journalist to warn all good citizens of the evil tendency of so unhallowed and unchristianlike a crusade upon the inalienable right of *all* mankind.

We view many of the doctrines of the Catholic Church as utterly absurd, and we should be most unwilling to adopt its dogmas as a rule of faith; but this is a matter which comes under our own exclusive jurisdiction, and for our belief we are not answerable to any earthly tribunal.—Because *we* believe in the articles of faith of a particular Church, it is no reason why we should league with others to stifle the inclinations and opinions of those who think differently. We hold that in this free country a man has a right to follow the dictates of his own conscience in matters pertaining to the future welfare of his soul, and any attempt to tramel his judgment by undue influence or by brute force, is contrary to human reason and dangerously subversive of our republican institutions.

We have, therefore, observed with serious apprehension the establishment in our midst of a secret political organization whose avowed object is the proscription of a certain religious sect; and the means resorted to by the Know-Nothings to accomplish their ends are fraught with consequences of such fearful import as to awaken in the bosom of the most courageous forebodings of startling dread. Their appeals to the vulgar prejudices of sectarian bigotry, and the effort to frighten the ignorant and unsuspecting, by overdrawing and misrepresenting the power of the Pope, and perverting the true faith of the Catholic Church, are schemes of self-advancement in which no patriot can unite, and which the good sense of the country should not, and we believe will not, long tolerate.

As many foolish tales have been spread abroad by the secret Order for the purpose of driving the weak-minded into the ranks of the persecutors, and which bear the mark of falsehood upon their very face, we append the following publication made over the signature of a Catholic Priest, and is therefore authoritative. It cannot be said that this is a mere fiction, gotten up for the especial discomfiture of Know-Nothingism, for it bears date in the year 1835, long before that miserable combination had an existence:

SOME PROTESTANT MISCONCEPTIONS CORRECTED.

1. Catholics abhor all kind of idolatry—they adore one true living God, and no more. They are forbidden by the church to adore images or relics, or any creature whatever. Pictures have no life or sense to hear or help us. The crusifix and other sacred pictures are memorials of the love of Christ dying for us on the cross; of his beloved apostles, martyrs and other saints, his friends and other servants.

2. Catholics honor, but adore not, the blessed Virgin Mary, nor the saints, nor the angels, nor the Pope, nor any other creature.

3. Catholics are taught that God is to be adored in spirit and truth; not in ceremonies only, but rather by faith and charity. It must be, however, acknowledged, that God prescribed in the old law, and Christ instituted in the new, many ceremonies and sacraments. Sacred ceremonies are in the exercise of religion, what legal forms are in the administration of justice. Neither of these are to be disregarded, because the nature of man is not only spiritual, but corporeal also.

4. It is false and contrary to fact and reason, that Priests *preach to the people* in Latin; but it is true that they *pray* to God in Latin. No language is more universally understood, and faith unchangeable and universal as truth, ought not to be made liable to the fluctuations of living languages. Hence the Public Liturgy is performed in Latin by the clergy: being translated for the laity of every nation in their native language, they may properly answer, *Amen*; and St. Paul says: Forbid not to speak with tongues, if there be an interpreter.

5. It is a false and absurd supposition, that Catholics give any money to Priests or to the Pope, for absolution of sin, or for indulgences.—They believe that no sin can be forgiven without true repentance, without satisfaction for all wrongs, and without the merits of Jesus Christ, who is alone, our Saviour and Redeemer.

6. It is absolutely false that Catholics hold, or the church teaches, as an article of faith, that the Pope is personally infallible, or impeccable, or possessed of any temporal power beyond the limits of his states.

7. Catholics do sincerely hold to God's word, to all his commandments, and to all the books of the holy Bible.

8. Catolics hold fast to the irreformable principle of the natural law, That faith is to be kept with all men, of every creed and nation whatever.

9. Catholics firmly believe, That they are to do unto others as they wish to be done by; and that obedience to the laws, fidelity to, and proportionate support of the government, are due to their country, either native or adopted.

10. In fine, we are taught by the Catholic church to pray for those who revile us, and who calumniate our religion, which is holy and unchangeable, perpetual and universal, the most ancient of all and against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

S. T. BADIN, *Catholic Priest.*
Cincinnati, 1835.

☞ We ask particular attention to the following correspondence which we take from the Richmond Enquirer. It should forever silence the senseless twaddle of Know-Nothingism about the "temporal power of the Pope." The replies of the Bishop to the interrogatories of Mr. Lyons are frank and unequivocal, and coming from one who has a voice in the *Government* of the Church, they cannot be gainsayed:

Richmond, April 18, 1855.

To Bishop McGill:

Rev. Sir:—Having heard and read much declamation against the Catholics, because of the alleged temporal power of the Pope, I take the liberty to inquire of you whether the Catholics in Virginia do acknowledge any temporal allegiance to the Pope; and whether, if this country could be and was assailed or invaded by the army of the Pope, (if he had one,) or by any other Catholic power, the Catholic citizens of this country, no matter where born, would not be as much bound to defend the Flag of America, her rights and liberty, as any native-born citizen would be; and whether the performance of that duty would conflict with any oath, or vow, or other obligation of the Catholics?

My purpose is, with your leave, to make this note and your reply to it public.

With high respect,
Your friend, &c.,
JAMES LYONS.

Richmond, Va., April 19, 1855.

Dear Sir:—The letter, which you have addressed to me, contains three questions, to which you ask an answer, with a view to publication.

First Question. "Whether the Catholics in Virginia do acknowledge any temporal allegiance to the Pope?"

To this I answer, that, unless there be in Virginia some Italians who owe allegiance to the Pope as a temporal prince, because they were born in his States, and are not naturalized citizens of this country, there are no Catholics in Virginia who owe or acknowledge any temporal allegiance to the Pope.

Second Question. "Whether, if this country could be and was assailed and invaded by the army of the Pope, (if he had one,) or by another Catholic power, the Catholic citizens of this country, no matter where born, would not be as much bound to defend the Flag of America, her rights and liberty, as any native-born citizens would be?"

Answer: To me, the hypothesis of an invasion of our country by the Pope, seems an absurdity; but should he come with armies to establish temporal dominion here, or should any other Catholic power make such an attempt, it is my conviction that all Catholic citizens, no matter where born, who enjoy the benefits and franchises of the Constitution, would be conscientiously bound, like native-born citizens, to defend the flag, rights and liberties of the republic, and repel such invasion.

Third Question. "Whether the performance of that duty would conflict with any oath, or vow, or other obligation of the Catholic?"

Answer: Catholics, reared in the Church as such, have not the custom of taking any oaths or vows, except the baptismal vows "to renounce the Devil, his works and pomps." Persons converted to the faith, or those receiving degrees in Theology, may be required to take the oath contained in the creed of Pius IV. of obedience to the Pope, which, as far as I know, has always been understood and interpreted to signify a spiritual obedience to him as head of the Church, and not obedience to him as a temporal prince. Bishops, on their consecration, also take an oath which, in our country, is different from the old form used in Europe. But none of these vows, oaths, and no other obligation of form used in Europe. But none of these vows, oaths, and no other obligation of Dr. H. M. Shaw, which I am aware, conflicts with the duty of a citizen of the United States to defend the flag and liberties of his country.

In conclusion, allow me to state that, as we have no article of faith teaching that the Pope, of divine right, enjoys temporal power as head of the Church, whatever some theologians or writers may have said on this point, must, like my answers to your inquiries, be considered as opinions for which the writers themselves only can be held responsible.

Yours, very truly, &c.
J. McGILL, Bishop of Richmond.
To James Lyons, Esq.

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN.

The Wilmington Herald of the 24th ult., renders the following tribute to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, is at present on a visit to this State He came down the W. & W. Road on Saturday evening as far as Warsaw, and then took the stage for Fayetteville. We regret to learn that the health of the Secretary has been very much impaired by his arduous labors at Washington, and trust that he will soon regain his accustomed vigor. Although differing widely with Mr. Dobbin in political matters, we cheerfully accord to him zeal, faithfulness, and general success in the administration of the affairs of the Department over which he presides."

Another Know-Nothing Victory.—The latest triumph of Know-Nothingism is the removal of Judge Loring by the K. N. Legislature of Massachusetts, for discharging his duty as an officer of the United States, in the rendition of the fugitive Burns. This is Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts; what is it in North Carolina?

☞ The State has presented the "Ehringhaus Light Infantry and Artillery Guards" of this town with a very beautiful field-piece, so constructed as to be drawn upon two or four wheels—by hand or horse power.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy of Pasquotank, was held in the Court House at Elizabeth City, pursuant to previous notice, on Saturday the 28th inst., to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held in Gatesville on the 3d Monday in May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Democracy of the first Congressional District in the next Congress, when Mark S. Sawyer, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. Geo. Granbery was, on motion, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, it was moved by W. F. Martin, Esq., that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Democracy of the county, and report to the meeting; which motion prevailed, and in accordance therewith, W. V. Geffroy, W. F. Martin and E. M. Stanton were appointed said committee—who retiring, shortly afterwards returned, and through their Chairman, W. V. Geffroy, reported the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the time honored principles of the Democratic party, believing them to be equal to every national emergency, and well calculated to foster and promote the best interests of our country.

2d. *Resolved*, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize a true and fearless patriot, a safe and reliable Chief Magistrate, who has wisely directed our domestic and foreign policy, and defeated schemes of speculation and extravagance by the mild exercise of the veto power.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we view with painful regret the formation of secret political societies in our midst, regarding them as fraught with evil to the Republic, and dangerous to the permanency of free institutions.

4th. *Resolved*, That all Democrats who have been misled and deceived by the Know Nothing or American organization are invited to come back to our party, and assist us in securing the success of our favored and honored cause.

5th. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the course of our able and faithful Representative, the Hon. H. M. Shaw, in the last Congress of the United States and heartily recommend him to the Convention for our standard-bearer in the approaching campaign.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend the Gatesville Convention to be held on the 28th of May, and that they be instructed to vote for the re-nomination of Dr. H. M. Shaw.

All of which were unanimously concurred in and received with applause.

It having been ascertained that Dr. Shaw was in town, on motion of L. J. Johnson, Esq., the Chairman appointed a committee of two (L. J. Johnson and Wm. C. Hunter constituting said committee) to wait on Dr. Shaw and request him to address the meeting. In a few minutes they returned, accompanied by our able representative, who being called, spoke only a few minutes, thanking the meeting for the honor, but declining to make a speech as he was unexpetedly called on, and was then on his way to visit a friend in an adjoining county. He further said that he was not a candidate before the people and knew not that he would be a candidate in the approaching campaign, but if so, he could only be as the choice of the Democracy of the District, when he would take pleasure in meeting and addressing his fellow citizens. He also eloquently referred to the testimonial of respect furnished by the Democracy of this and the adjoining counties two years ago.

In accordance with the sixth resolution the Chair appointed the following persons, delegates to attend the Gatesville Convention:

John James, E. M. Stanton, Dr. R. H. McIntosh, D. B. Pendleton, Andrew J. Pendleton, Robert Small, John Small, Willet Herrington, Major Bell, Robert Simpson, Marcus Gregory, Marmaduke Cartwright, James Cartwright, Wilson B. Spence, Wm. Williams, Abel Spencer, B. F. Whitehurst, Jeremiah D. Stokely, Chas. Davis, W. C. Davis, Robt. Morgan, Jos. Jennings, Maxey Jackson, Samuel Tatem, Sr., Wm. V. Geffroy, Dr. J. B. Godwin, L. J. Johnson, Daniel Owens, Wm. F. Martin, A. H. Curran, Henry Culpepper, Morris C. Jones, W. C. Hunter, L. D. Starke, A. W Starke, Geo. A. Williams, Dr. H. P. Ritter, W. A. Harney, R. G. Holmes, J. M. Jennings, Edgar R. Quinn, Sam'l Cartwright John Kenyon, M. S Dance, John Tatem, Jas. Scott, A. T. Woodley, Davis Whitehurst, Dr A. Williams, Robert Cartwright.

On motion of A. W. Starke, Esq., the names of the chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and that the Raleigh Standard and Roanoke Republican be requested to copy the same, when the meeting adjourned.

MARK S. SAWYER, Chm'n.
W. Geo. Granbery, Sec.

[For the Pioneer.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to make a few enquiries of the editor of the Sentinel in reference to the principles which the K. Nothing or American party propose to adopt in the administration of the affairs of the federal government in the event of their being successful in the elections which are yet to come off.

Since the division of parties in this country, a platform of principles have been laid down by each, upon the establishment of which, it was urged, depended the stability and permanency of our institutions. This was right, and there is certainly no good reason why it should be abandoned, without the political doctrines adopted and now in operation in the affairs of government, receive the endorsement of those who once opposed them. This being expressly contradicted, and the opponents of the administration having organized under a new name, it is a question of some importance to the people to know what are the principles of this new party. Opposition to foreigners can never regulate the revenue, dispose of the public lands or direct the general policy of the country.—Throwing aside, therefore, [illegible] which they have put forth, [illegible] nel have the kindness to tell [illegible] platform they intend to stand [illegible] to the principles upon which [illegible] ment should be administered [illegible] tions of the revenue system, [illegible] of the sales of the public [illegible] improvements by the general [illegible] &c., are matters upon which [illegible] differ, and it is certainly not [illegible] respectfully ask the "Sentinel" [illegible] of these things.

For the [illegible]

I notice in the "Sentinel" [illegible] a communication—*purporting* [illegible] Chowan—over the signature [illegible] er," and recommending the [illegible] Jordan, Esq., as the candidate [illegible] gress With the claims of Mr. [illegible] is not my intention to deal [illegible] man, I understand, having [illegible] determination to abide the [illegible] Gatesville Convention—neither [illegible] forward as a defender of the [illegible] from the imputations which [illegible] cast upon it. I leave that for [illegible] but the article of "A Voter" [illegible] a questionable shape, that a [illegible] it may not be improper.

I would ask "A Voter" who [illegible] the columns of a Know-Nothing [illegible] bring the name of a Democratic [illegible] for Congress before the people, when [illegible] are two Democratic journals in [illegible] trict? He does not pretend that [illegible] to either of them to insert his [illegible] knowing that it should more properly [illegible] the columns of the "*Roanoke Republican*," "Sentinel," a Whig-Know-Nothing [illegible] Democratic sheet, as a vehicle [illegible] nication with the Democratic party [illegible] reasons which he assigns for [illegible] which he has pursued, are, [illegible] of them, simply ridiculous, [illegible] have been time enough to have [illegible] aid of the "Sentinel" when he [illegible] fused by the "Pioneer."

"A Voter" seems to think [illegible] neer" hostile to Mr. Jordan. [illegible] improved the matter by his application [illegible] Know Nothing organ? Does [illegible] tinel weekly teem with its denunciations [illegible] all Democrats? If Mr. Jordan [illegible] he not included? If their is [illegible] existing between them, then his [illegible] pears in the right place; but if it [illegible] comes that gentleman to [illegible] from those who claim to be his [illegible]

But is "A Voter" a Chowan [illegible] or any other kind of a Democrat [illegible] his article give evidence of being [illegible] duction of one true in the faith [illegible] seeking to sow discord and bring [illegible]

I may be wrong Mr. Editor, [illegible] not the old Whig game of two [illegible] vious, then I am greatly mistaken [illegible] us look at the evidence. With [illegible] eratic newspapers published in the [illegible] "A Voter" claiming to be a [illegible] seeks the columns of a journal [illegible] ever labored—both now and [illegible] metamorphose—to create discord [illegible] feeling in the Democratic party [illegible] of the name of J. P. Jordan. [illegible] ter" aware of these things, come [illegible] to assist in these praise worthy [illegible] playing into the hands of the Sentinel [illegible] indulging an article that could [illegible] more fully met the editor's [illegible] had he have dictated it himself. [illegible] fect of its publication would be [illegible] the Democratic party, it could [illegible] been published in the "Sentinel" [illegible] garding it as a *fire-brand*, it [illegible] persuasion to induce its insertion [illegible]

"A Voter" has not even the [illegible] to bring Mr. Jordan forward [illegible] the action of the Convention, but [illegible] forth as a candidate regardless of [illegible] vention. Does "A Voter" know [illegible] sequences of such a course? [illegible] that he does not, is to set him [illegible] emphatically a *know-nothing*; if [illegible] then he places himself in the attitude [illegible] disorganizer if a Democrat, and [illegible] tinent meddler if a Whig. [illegible] Mr. Jordan will repudiate such [illegible] and not allow himself to be placed [illegible] false position, by his silence and [illegible] acquiesence. He owes it to himself [illegible] the Democratic party of good old [illegible] mans, to place himself right and [illegible] that he will do so unreservedly.

Just

DIED.

At the residence of Isaac Baxter, Sr., Currituck county, on the 4th of [illegible] Mahala Forbes, a pious member of the [illegible] dist connection. She had been a member [illegible] Baxter's family for more than fourteen [illegible] Our loss is her eternal gain.

MILLINERY, &C.

At Woodville, Perquimans Co.

The Subscriber has just received [illegible] North a superb stock of Millinery [illegible] ing of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons [illegible] to which she invites the attention of the [illegible] this and the adjoining counties. Her [illegible] moderate—at least one-half less than [illegible] profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed [illegible] District. She is desirous to close out her [illegible] Fashions as early as possible, and therefore [illegible] great bargains. Call early and examine [illegible] yourselves. Mrs. E. [illegible]

Woodville, May 1, 1855.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having established [illegible] at Little River Bridge, near Woodville [illegible] C., is prepared to make up all kinds of [illegible] Furniture to order, and to do every [illegible] of repairing, at the shortest notice and [illegible] most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other [illegible] making Collins. Also, a fine selection of [illegible] ic Collins. A neat hearse, gentle horses and [illegible] ful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB S[illegible]

May 1, 1855—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Alsey Pherson are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GRIFFIN S. JENNINGS, [illegible]

my 1—6w*

MAY 1st.

WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING [illegible] cates of those beautiful **White** [illegible] and **fancy Marseilles Vests**, which [illegible] pleased to say, have taken so favorably with [illegible] gentlemen.

Also a superior article of Black Satin [illegible] and White Linen Duck Pants and Coats [illegible] Vest-shirts, collars, &c.

my 1 FRANK VAUGHAN & [illegible]

(Sentinel copy.)

SPRING

CLOTHING, &c., for Boys 10 years old [illegible] upward.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & [illegible]

ORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

ACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog nd 10 cents. Smithfield Hams 14 cents.
ORN—White 100; Yellow 102½ cents, Mix 100 cents.
HEAT—Red, $1 90; White, $2 00.
LOUR—$12.
LAXSEED—$1 45.
ORK—Mess, $15. Prime $12 a 13.
TAVES—W. O. Pipe, $64. W. O. Hhd R. O. Hhd. $34 a $35. W. O. Heading, Rough W. O. bbl. $38.
AR—Black $2 50.
OTTON—7¾ a 9 cents.
ARD—10 cents.
EAS—B. E 85.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 27.

LOUR—City Mills $10 50; Howard Street 75.
HEAT—White $2 60a2 75; Red $250a2 65.
ORN—White 102a104 cts.; Yellow 106 cts. d 100 cts.
ATS 56 cts.
ORK—Mess $16 25.
ACON—Shoulders 7a7½ cts; Sides 7a8cts.; s 10a11 cts.

ARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

JOSEPH T. M'CABE REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

r Surpass, McCabe, from Norfolk.
L G. Russell, Owens, from D. Creek
Dorcas & Eliza, Sykes, from Norfolk
Sarah J. Basnight, Farocs, do
Charles Carroll, Melson, from do
Edenton, Brothers, from do

SAILED.

John Hardy, Poyner, to Norfolk.
Wm. W. Griffin, Liverman, do
J. S. Millson, Creekmoore, do
A. R. Elliott, Brothers, do
Buena Vista, Turner, do
M. A. Cartwright, Rogers, do
Middleton, Messer, do
James P. Whedbee, Davis, do
Jos. Norcom, Ballance, to do
Marion, Heath, do

THE

, BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

KNOX & JACKSON,

Successors to J. M. Whedbee,)

ULD inform their friends and the public generally, tha they have just received Philadelphia, a large and varied assort-

s, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

ock of the above articles:—Ladies' boots G ters boots, black, brown bronze color; Ladies gaiters; buskins and Morocco and thin soled; a superior bronze various low-priced boots and sses' boots, bootees and slippers; and other colored gaiters; French nt leather, and other kinds; boots, and bronze slippers, various styles. boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter superior quality.

EN'S WEAR—Superior French calf-boots; American do.; patent leather do., a superior pegged boots of various styles to 5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans, calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

WEAR—Calf and kip boots; calf and and a very superior article of boys' Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cent's wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said

elling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a

ore goods have been laid in on favorable and will be sold at reasonable profits t customers. Be sure to call at the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.

, April 24, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN PASQUOTANK AND PERQUIMANS COUNTIES, N. C.

LL BE SOLD, at the door of the Courthouse in Elizabeth City, N. C., on SATthe 5th day of May next, one tract of ntainining 100 acres, more or less, adthe lands of Wm. H. Davis and others. he lot and unfinished building, together quantity of building material, corner of d Road Streets, in Elizabeth City, formsite of the "Mansion House;" and sevr improved and unimproved lots in said

G—Before the Court-house door in Hertford, on MONDAY, the 14th day of (that being Court day) the following parcels of land, situate in the county of ans, will be offered at public auction, One tract containing 50 acres, more or ed "TEXAS," adjoining the lands of Narner and others; One tract containing s more or less, known as the "Old Plan-Tract," adjoining the lands of Wesley and others; One tract containing 34 ore or less, adjoining the lands of Geo. d others; and one other parcel con- four acres, formerly owned by Dr. Union Hall's store.

joining property sold at the instance ve named p te Col. James Lee, t-at-law of the on days of sale. , and made known SKINNER,
BENJ. S.
WILIE RIDDICK,

3, 1855.—tds

AIT FOR THE WAGON!

Subscribers would respectfully inform citizens of this and the adjoining counthey are prepared to do all kinds of *and Harness Work, and Repairing*, shop formerly occupied by Robert

opposed to quack medicines and long ments, they think a word to the wise Circulars will be found at our estab-

JONES & BUTT.

, April 24, 1855. 3m

NOTICE.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of Achoree No. 14, I. O. O. F., will be celeon Friday, the 4th of May next. The Address will be delivered by P. G. nton, in the Baptist Church, at 11 o'M. All transient members of the cordially invited to join with us in the on. The public generally are invited
W. H. CLARK,
W. W. BURGESS,
JOS. LAWRENCE,
} Committee of Arrangements
21

NOTICE

hereby given that Books of Subscription to increase of the Capital Stock of the Pre- Directors and Company of the Bank of authorized by an Act of the General of the State of North Carolina, ratiday 16th, 1855, are now open at the of the Bank of the State of North Caroplace. Persons desirous to subscribe sired to call during Bank hours.

M. F. MARTIN,
STEN C. EHRINHAUS,
} Commis'rs.

F, April 24, 1855—1m.

$25 REWARD.

RAWAY from the subscriber on the 3d of rch, two bound Boys, named Johnson Demcy. Johnson is about 14 years old, 12—both of a bright yellow color. They en lurking in the neighborhood, and are posed to be in this vicinity, or in Martin ington county. The above reward will for their apprehension and delivery to all persons are warned, under the penlaw, from harboring them, or in any ing them. JAMES DAVIDSON.
Hill, Bertie Co., N. C., April 10, 1855. 4t

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. MARGARET CASEY would respectfully announce to the the Ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that she has just returned from New York with a large and varied assortment of Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, and other articles pertaining to her business, of the very latest styles and most excellent qualities.

She has taken the house immediately opposite the Post-office, two doors south of the Farmer's Bank. Call early and examine her SPRING FASHIONS.

☞ The house above mentioned is being fitted up, and for the next three or four days I can be seen at the residence of Capt. Albert Curran, immediately in rear of the Bank, and will take great pleasure in showing my goods to those who may favor me with a call.

E. City, April 24, 1855—tf.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

AT THE "BEE HIVE!"

500 YDS. magnificent new style of Silks, most splendid ever seen in Norfolk, at a great bargain.

500 yds. plain changeable Silk, only $6 for Dress pattern.

1,000 yds. black Gro de Rhine and other Silks of high lustre and best makes in the world.

1,000 yds. printed and plain Grenadines, beautiful goods, cheap.

700 yds. plain and printed Bareges, of various styles and qualities.

700 yds. solid col'd Satin striped Barege, richest goods imported.

2,000 yds. Bobbin Mosquito Nets, very wide, cheapest ever seen in Norfolk.

5 cases Linens, suitable for family use, at less than the cost of importation, viz: 31¼, 37½, 44 and 50 cents per yard.

Magnificent assortment of Swiss Collars, Bands, under Sleeves, Hdk'fs, Edgings & Insertings.

A splendid assortment of plain Swiss Muslins, dotted and figured do. Also, a lot of Embroidered, colored, figured.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscriber, to accommodate the large and increasing trade in CLOAKS and NANTILLAS, with which he has been favored for the past year, has fitted up a large room exclusively for that Department, in which is now to be found a complete assortment of the newest patterns, variously trimmed, consisting of application, embroidered, plain for mourning, making, all together, the largest stock in Norfolk. JAMES SMITH,

No. 33, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—A splendid assortment of Carpets and Matting on hand. ap 10

OWNER WANTED,

FOR a lot of Bridle Reins, Halters and Cart Bridles, that were shipped on board the Schr. A. C. Williams in September last, at Baltimore, bundled up in a sack and not marked. The owner can have them by calling on Wm. Shannon and paying charges, &c.

JAMES ROGERS, Capt.

E. City, April 4, 1855. ap 10—tf

SPRING.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. have just returned from the North with a large lot of Men and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing articles.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.

The Clothing is made well, and is cut for the Spring of '55. Some of the articles are: Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Pumps, Slippers, ½ Hose, Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Neck'fs. &c., &c. ap 10.

SPRING

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure white, white with a border, and a great variety of figured. Also, white and bordered, Linen and Cotton. CRAVATS—Silk, Lawn, Brocade, Gingham and Cotton, white, black and fancy.—GLOVES—White, black and colored Kid; white, black and col'd Silk; lisle thread and cotton.—*These Gloves we warrant good.*

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT FEBruary Term of Currituck County Court, qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Wallis Bray, dec'd., all persons indebted to him as such Administrator, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him as Administrator of said W. Bray, dec'd., are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

mh 13—2m B. N. BRAY, Adm'r.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

JUST opened and opening this week a splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

embracing all the fashionable styles of Silks, Barege de Laines, Bareges, Grenadines, Printed Lawns, Embroideries, Shawls, Trimmings, &c., &c., and all bought under such circumstances as to afford them at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place famous for great inducements to purchasers. JAMES SMITH,

2d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk, Va.

ap 3

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE subscriber has about 50 Cords of Pine Wood, well seasoned, at the Float-bridge, in Camden county, which is offered at $2 50 per Cord. It is convenient for steamboats to get, and we expect to keep carting at times. Captains and Agents of Steamboats would do well to call and see and engage the Wood.

EDMUND T. SAWYER, Agent.

April 3—6t.

☞ Sentinel copy and send bill to this office.

NOW FOR THE BARGAINS!

THE subscribers being desirous to close up their business by the 20 day of May, offer their stock of Dry Goods at cost. We will sell for notes at six months, or any kind of trading paper. We will dispose of our entire stock to any person who wishes to engage in the business, at 6 per cent. below prime cost. Now is the time for bargains.

A. T. WOODLEY & CO.,

mh 27 Road St., Elizabeth City.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined to change his business, adopts this method of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal custom, and respectfully asks a continuance of their favors for his successor, Mr. Wm. Burgess, at the old stand large frame store, near the water.

☞ I would also remind those who are indebted to me for store accounts that I will take it most kindly if they will come forward and settle up their respective dues. I can be found during business hours, at my former place or at the store of Mr. Samuel Williams.

A. H. CURRAN.

mh 27—tf

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS
WILLIAM MASON.

April 3, 1855—tf

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed, some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that amount. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid,)

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

mh 20—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late John M. Shannonhouse are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated, in the time prescribed by law, unto W. Good Granberry, (E. City,) or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

B. N. SHANNONHOUSE, Admr'x.

ja 16—tf

J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid; black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

at may be called for, at the shortest notice, o be best material, and in the most workmanlike anner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain. Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description. Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,

oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are constantly doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOOSD GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—bue I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having made Woodville my permanent place of business the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

ja 21 JAMES A. WOODARD

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT, landing from Schooner Elizabeth Cowell, and for sale by

ap 17 WHITE & LAVERTY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together, will hereafter carry on the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY

business (as formerly by W. T. Hinton) under the name and style of **W. T. & J. M. HINTON.**

☞ W. T. HINTON returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of it for the new firm.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

March 15, 1855. mh 20

A SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Tyrrel county, made at Spring Term 1855, I shall offer for sale on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at the Steam Mill on Newfoundland in said county, the lands described in the petition of M. S. Dance and others, belonging to the estate of Addison Whedbee, deceased, consisting of four tracts, viz: One of 500 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the lands of Jesse Sanderson, Benjamin Spruill and Benjamin Abbott, valuable for a large quantity of pine timber growing thereon—One other tract of two acres adjoining the lands of Willam J. Beasley and Gilbert L. Owens, with a valuable Steam Mill and a good Dwelling House and a Kitchen thereon—One other tract called and known as the Holly Ridge land, adjoining the lands of James Basnight and Benjamin Spruill, containing about 200 acres; and one other tract of 80 acres, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Hoskins and others. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the date of the sale; except a sufficient sum to pay the estimated cost of the sale, which will be required in cash. This 10th day of March, 1855.

JESSE SANDERSON, C. M. E.

March 20th, 1855—4t

SPRING STOCK OF TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail. 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO., respectfully invite Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina, to examine their Spring Stock of TIN WARE, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants, being of our own manufacture.—Mr. A. W. SMALL has the entire control of the Manufacturing Department, he being a practical workman, we feel satisfied that our Goods, for style, durability and elegance, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in Virginia.

MERCHANTS' WARE

Coffee pots, 1 to 10 qts., plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers, 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash bowls, 3 sizes
Dish pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking pails, 3 sizes; candle moulds
Oval and square bread pans
Funnels 5 in., nests cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Measures, gill to gallons
Oil cans, 1 gallon to 10 gallons
Oil stands, 15 to 130 gallons
Japanned goods of every description
Lanterns for public buildings, steam boats, cabins of packet ships, &c.

JAPANNED GOODS.

Toilet pitchers and basons
Toilet sets, various patterns
Cake boxes, Wine coolers
Waiters and tea trays, square and oval
Scales of various kinds with weights complete
Patent water coolers, made expressly to our order for this market, all sizes
Refrigerators of the most approved patterns
Bathing apparatus of all styles
Cistern and well pumps from the principal manufacturers in the country.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
No. 6, Union St., Norfolk Va.,
Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.
mh 20

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane,
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all prices from 50 cents to $1.37 per square yard,
Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.
Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS.,
oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

THE DEPOT OF

IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
ang 30 Norfolk, Va.

SPRING STOCK
OF BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.

When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

REMOVAL OF THE BEE HIVE.—Removed nearly opposite the old stand in No. 33, formerly occupied by Clarke, Harwood & Kyle.

JAS. SMITH,
ja 9 Proprietor.

BUSCARS SDS. INE

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiating him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALERS IN

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

April 10, 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,

No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality; farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

DR. H. P. RITTER.

HAVING returned to Elizabeth City, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding county. He will also promptly attend calls from Newbegan Creek and vicinity. Office next door to the Post-office, on the first floor of Williams's Hotel. ap 17

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

BAKER & BARRAUD,

GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,

fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bumborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,

UNION STREET,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.

EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

No. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c. &c. &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,

SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,

No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Blandgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes,
Horse Shoe Nails,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes,
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills.
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators.
Wire Grass Exterminators.
Plow Castings.

A large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Ware house and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods. SETH MARCH,

No. 13 Widewater Street,
sep 27 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers,
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers

MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

Suggested by the Reception of a Bouquet during a Severe Illness.

Oh! let them touch my burning brow,
The petals of those dewy flowers,
And let my spirit wander now,
Back through a mist of by-gone hours,
To a sunny spot in a far-off clime,
Where I used to rove in my childhood's time.

My childhood's home! how like a spell
Thy dear and sacred memory lies
Within my heart—as in a well
The trembling light of starry skies
Gleams through its crystal depths at even,
Until they seem a second heaven.

And a sweet breath of Southern air
Seems stealing gently by me now,
The same that stirred my sunny hair,
And blew the bonnet from my brow,
Long, long ago, when I had gone
To gather flowers at early dawn.

Again, with many a joyous bound,
My tiny footsteps swiftly pass,
Where golden butter-cups were found,
Half hidden 'mid the rustling grass,
And violets from the soft green sod,
Seemed meekly looking up to God.

There often have I paused to hear,
The bee his drowsy matin sing,
Too gay and guileless *then* to fear
That *honey* bees perchance might sting;
My heart was all too fresh and warm
To think of ill or shrink from harm.

And now along the good old hall
Is scattered half my fragrant store,
For I have heard my mother's call,
And, dancing through the open door,
Her morning kiss I fondly meet,
And fling my treasures at her feet.

Then, with a light and stealthy tread,
I steal behind my father's chair,
To fling a garland o'er his head,
And twine it 'mid the silvery hair,
Till every rose, with dewy glow,
Seems blushing 'neath a drift of snow.

And now once more I seem to stand
Where long, dark shadows round me sweep,
My gipsy bonnet in my hand,
For the full sunlight dared not creep,
With all its glittering pomp, between
Those twining boughs of evergreen.

I loved the gay, glad things of earth,
The sunshine, birds, and streams and flowers;
Yet would I hush my childish mirth,
And through those dim, sequestered bowers,
In solitude, delight to steal—
'Twas there I learned to think and *feel*.

And oft I've spread a banquet fair,
Of acorn cups and rose leaves bright,
That fairies might assemble there,
To revel in the fair moonlight;
I loved to dream of mysteries,
Beneath those dark, ancestral trees.

That homestead is in ruins laid!
Its fairest blossoms now are dead!
Yet still the deep and solemn shade
Upon the waving grass is shed;
Thus *often* sunshine will depart,
But shadows *linger* on the heart.

And now, when fever wildly burns
Within this sad and aching breast,
My spirit through the past returns
Beneath the peaceful grove to rest;
There Love a ceaseless vigil keeps,
And pensive Memory sometimes weeps.

The rustling of a wild bird's wings,
A star, a flower, a gush of rain,
The sight of sad or joyous things,
Oft make me seem a child again;
With voiceless eloquence they come,
Bright phantoms of my childhood's home.

Rose, in Louisville Journal.

NEWSPAPER PATRONS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This thing called patronage is a queer thing. It is very correctly remarked by some one, that it is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as the hues of the chameleon.

One man subscribes for a paper and pays for it in advance—he goes home and reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it his own. He hands in an advertisement, asks the price and pays for it. —This is patronage.

Another man says:—"Put my name on your list of subscribers," and goes off without as much as having said pay once. He asks you to advertise—but says nothing about paying for it. Time passes—your patience is exhausted, and you dun him, he flies into a passion—perhaps he pays you—perhaps not.

Another man has been a subscriber some time. He becomes tired of you and wants a change. Thinks he wants another journal. Gives it and you a bad name. One of his papers is returned to you marked 'refused.' Paying for it is among the last of his thoughts. After a time you look over his account and send him a bill of 'balance due.' But he does not pay i —treats you with silent contempt. This too, some call patronage.

Another man lives near you—never took your paper, it is too small, don't like the editor—don't like its principles—too whigish, too democratic, its leaders too strong—tales too dry, or vice versa, or something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbors and reads it—finds fault with its contents, disputes its position—and quarrels with type, ink or paper. Occasionally sees an article he likes, buys a number per quarter. This too is patronage.

Another (bless you, it does us good to to see such a man,) comes and says, 'The year for which I have paid is about to expire; I want to pay you for another. He does so.

A VETERAN.—David Newman, who died lately in Granville county, North Carolina, was a cabin boy of Paul Jones, cannonier for Rogers at Tunis, an actor in the scenes at Tripoli, and at Sandy Fork a corporal in the Philadelphia regiment.

A HEALTHY PLACE.—The grand jury of Orange county, Florida, in their general presentment, made at the late term of their court, mentioned the fact that out of a population of 400 in the county there has not been a single death in twelve months.

BEHAVIOUR AT SALE.—Never nod to an acquaintance at an auction. We did so once and when the sale closed we found four broken chairs, six cracked flower pots, and a knock-kneed bedstead knocked down to us. What we intended as nods to friends had been taken by the auctioneer as bids for the kitchen furniture.

Clothing and Clothing Materials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provision and Clothing,
April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth		2,000
Round-jackets, made of blue cloth		3,000
Trowsers, made of blue cloth		3,500
Blue flannel overshirts		5,000
Blue flannel undershirts		5,000
Blue flannel drawers		5,000
Blue flannel jumpers		3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards	50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks		2,000
Canvas duck trousers		2,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece	yards	15,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	yards	5,000
Blue cloth caps		4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs	4,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut	pairs	4,000
Woollen socks, Nos. 1 and 2	pairs	8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each)		2,000
Nankin, blue	yards	8,000
Blankets		3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs		5,000
Blue satinet trowsers		3,000
Blue satinet, in the piece	yards	5,000

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17 ½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 400 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than 12 white woollen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvass duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 23 to ⅛ in.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number of quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846, '47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required as in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, *if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered;* that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27 March, 1854.
April 3—law4w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for the year 1852 to 1853, will please come forward and settle; if not I shall close them by other means.

February 6, 1855. A. T. WOODLY.

SPLENDID EMBROIDERY IN SETTS.—Just received at the "Bee Hive" (removed to No 33 Main street, formerly occupied by Clarke Harwood & Kyle,) splendid setts, bought at auction, now selling at half the cost of importation.

JAMES SMITH,
jan 16 Norfolk, Va.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

NAVY SUPPLIES--1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provision and Clothing,
March 15, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent. above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾ inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝ inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be subsituted for red oak staves and white pine heads; and shall be throughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requistions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packges shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated.—They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.	
Flour,	1,200 lbs.	per bbl.
Biscuit,	1,600,000 lbs	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey,	35,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea,	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee,	10,000 lbs.	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush.	per bush.
Vinegar,	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Dried apples,	50,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles,	130,000 lbs.	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of a letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846, '47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 9.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered: that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the Department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the Department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 17th March, 1854.
March 20—4t

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED——HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOCSE.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep: dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

INDIAN RIDGE ACADEMY,

CURRITUCK CO., N. C.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution commenced its exercises on the 15th ult., under the supervision of E. GILMAN, A. B., as Principal, who will devote his entire attention to the moral and intellectual culture of all entrusted to his care. Located in a healthy part of the county, and surrounded by the influences of good society and of a religious community, it is believed that Parents and Guardians will find it a satisfactory School for their children or wards. Students can enter at any time, though charged to the end of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness.

Board on reasonable terms may be obtained in the neighborhood.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 7 00
Geography and Grammar,	10 00
Classics and Mathematics,	12 00

ALFRED PERKINS,
Chm'n Board of Trustees.

Jan. 23, 1855.—tf

[Public, No. 4.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered: that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 17th March, 1854.
March 20—4t

THE WEEKLY HE

The Best General Newspaper

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD ed every Saturday morning. It embrace all the news of the great day, reports of meetings, of the ture, and of Congress; important ments; European and home financial and commercial informa itorials of general interest, that in the NEW YORK DAILY HERALD.

It is neatly printed, in clear double quarto sheet of forty-eight book—a directory in itself—and the best and most valuable weekly in the world. The greatest care tain the latest and most reliable important movements in all parts No expense is spared for this purpo

The subscription price is three anum payable in advance, or sin gle copy. *Editors of Newspapers country are requested to act as agents receive twenty-five per cent commission subscriptions.* Any person obtain more subscribers will be allowed mission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

For one copy of WEEKLY HERALD	
Five Copies	do.
Ten	do.
Fifteen	do.
Twenty	do.
Twenty-five	do.
Thirty	do.
Thirty-five	do.
Forty	do.
Forty-five	do.
Fifty	do.

All letters to be addressed to Bennett, proprietor and editor of the HERALD, New York city.

Remittances must be made in funds this city.

Advertisements inserted in the HERALD for thirty cents per line.

THE ONLY INFALIBLE KNOWN.

BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ

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